

Today's
Advertisements.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"THE MAGISTRATE,"

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING
(WEDNESDAY), THE 24TH APRIL,
AT 9 P.M.THE PROCEEDS OF THIS EXTRA PERFORMANCE
WILL BE HANDLED TO THE

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SEATS can be booked (for cash only) at the
Boxing Office of the Theatre Royal on and
after MONDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 A.M.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.Lessee and Director, Mr. FAVILLE SMITH.
Stage Manager, Mr. MONTGOMERY.MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE
AND
COMPANY OF 20 ARTISTS 20.In a Selection of the latest SOCIETY PLAYS
of the Day.

OPRNING NIGHT

TO-MORROW

(THURSDAY), 25TH APRIL, 1895.

Under the Patronage of
His Excellency Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
When will be produced

OSCAR WILDE'S GREAT LONDON

SENSATION,

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"

IN 4 ACTS.

DRAMATIS PERSONE.

Lord Windermere, Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY.

Lord Darnley, Mr. HOGAN-ARMSTRONG.

Lord Augustus, Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

Mr. Dumby, Mr. W. G. CAREY.

Mr. Cecil Graham, Mr. D. C. SMITH.

Mr. Hopper, Mr. L. LESTER.

Parker (Butler), Mr. W. DUPANT.

Lady Windermere, Miss MARIE BRIAN.

The Duchess of Berwick, Miss SALLIE BORTH.

Lady Augusta Carlyle, Miss DOT CAREY.

Lady Geraldine, Miss CYNTHIA CAREY.

Lady Jellicoe, Miss TASSELLI.

AND

MRS. ERLYNNE.

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE.

The Action of the play takes place within 24
hours, beginning on a Tuesday afternoon, at 5
o'clock and ending on the next day, at 1.30.

Time—Present.

Place—LONDON.

FRIDAY, 26th April,

NO PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY, 27th April.

The Latest FARCEFUL COMEDY RAGE OF
LONDON, still running.

"THE NEW BOY."

To be followed by a

SELECT VARIETY BILL.

MONDAY, 30th April.

ANOTHER GREAT LONDON SUCCESS BY

OSCAR WILDE.

"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

RE: OTHER TICKETS WILL BE ADVERTISED.

TRANS to the Peak will be arranged to leave
after the Performance every Evening.

Box Office: Mr. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL
WALKER, LATE OF THE OATLANDS,
WICKING, SURREY, ENGLAND, (FORMERLY
OF THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL), DECEASED.NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon-
orable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE having
by virtue of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870
made an ORDER LIMITING to the 22nd of
June, 1895, the time for sending in CLAIMS
against the said Estate.ALL CREDITORS are hereby required to
send in their CLAIMS to the Undersigned
before the said date.

Dated the 24th April, 1895.

VICTOR H. DEACON,
Administrator with the Will of the
said deceased annexed.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

SILVER RACING CUPS, PLATES, &c.

The Undersigned has received instructions
from C. F. A. SANSTER, Esq., Official
Administrator, to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1895,

AT 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,

SUNDY SILVER CUPS, PLATES, &c.

The Property of the late

Mr. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH.

Comprising

GARRISON CUP, Hongkong Races, 1881.

BANKERS' PLATE, 1881.

STAND PLATE, 1881.

NAVY PLATE, 1881.

EXCHANGE PLATE, 1881.

GARRISON CUP, 1882.

CANTON CUP, 1882.

PROFESSIONAL CUP, 1883.

CATHAY CUP, 1883.

JOCKEY CUP, 1883.

GARRISON CUP, 1883.

STAND HACK RACE, 1883.

ROADSTERS' CUP, 1883.

BROOKERS' CUP, 1883.

FARWELL CUP, 1883.

ONE JUG IN CASE.

ONE BOWL AND STAND.

ONE CUP.

ONE PLATE.

ONE PLATE.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE, by JOSEPH

SHOWELL & Co. and STAND.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE, by CRUICKSHANK

and STAND.

On View from the Morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—A. J. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

Today's
Advertisements.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FREMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, THIS
EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock
precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially
invited to attend.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREMASON'S
HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the
24th May, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, HANKOW
and PORTS on the YANGTZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

Captain C. Jackson, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ORMISTON,"

Captain E. Ostrum, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK,

VIA SHANGHAI AND NAGASAKI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CORAN
Ports).

THE Steamship

"CHAZEE,"

Captain D. S. Bailey, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 3 P.M.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has large Cooling Cham-
bers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qual-
ified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, AMSTERDAM,
BREMER, AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Extra Steamer

"NURNBERG,"

Captain A. Winkel, will leave as above on or
about the 18th May, having available some
limited room for Cargo.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—

"HIGHWAY" MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 23, CAINE ROAD.

No. 3, VICTORIA VIEW, KOWLOON.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

DES VUEX VILLAS AT THE PEAK.

FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLOORS IN ELGIN STREET, PEEL

STREET AND STAMFORD STREET.

FLOORS IN No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

GODOWNS—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

No. 74, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co's

PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal

Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal

Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the

breast of the night clothing it gives almost

instant relief.

Bottles\$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London
House, bought direct at first hand,
imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves,
thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling
us to supply the best growths at moderate
prices.PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD
ON APPLICATION.PORT—After removal should be rested a
month before use. When required for
drinking at once it should be ordered to be
decanted at the Dispensary before being
sent out.SHERRY—Excellent dinner and after dinner
Wines, of very superior vintage. All are
true Xeres Wines.CLARET—Our Clarets, including the lowest
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currents,
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be pure Cognac, the difference in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.HISKY—All our Hisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked
"E" is universally popular and is pro-
duced by the best local distillers to be
superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong Market.We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th of April, 1895, at Holy Trinity
Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges,
M.A., MALCOLM MACMURDO, Missionary, to MARY,
only daughter of William MCKEE, Esq., Bally-
gilbert, Co. Down, Ireland. No Cards.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1895.

THE MIKADO'S PROCLAMATION.

We heartily congratulate the Mikado and his
subjects on the successful termination of
their first great enterprise, outside of their
own dominions, since the Restoration.
Within the limits of Japan great
victories have been won and great
things have been accomplished during
the last twenty-five years, in the
abolition of the Shogunate, on the com-
plete reorganization of the state, and its
transformation from a feudal monarchy of
the oldest and most pernicious type
to a modern constitutional State; in
the diffusion of education, in the intro-
duction and rapid extension of the use
of machinery and manufactures of every
description, in the creation of a trade
and commerce reaching gradually and
surely to the uttermost parts of the earth.
These grand achievements, these glorious
victories have been the work of time,
although of a wonderfully short time, and
many of them have been so gradual in
their accomplishment that they have
attracted little or no attention. The
victories won, the successes obtained
during the war with China have been
startling in their rapidity, magnificent in
conception, almost faultless in execution,
and triumphs in the extreme. Much was
expected of the Japanese army and navy
and from the devotion and patriotism of its
nobles and people, but no one dreamed
that in their first foreign war patriotism
and devotion would have been so splendidly
in evidence, or that the Japanese military
genius would have displayed itself
to the world so fully developed and
so unique in effect. The Emperor Meiji
has had the unanimous support of his
people, and men and money have been
placed at his disposal unparagonably.
He has himself set a noble example of
devotion to duty and self-sacrifice. His generals
and officers have proved themselves
masters in the art of war, and his navy
has displayed an energy, ability and skill
that has placed Japan in the front rank
of the maritime nations of the world. The
results of the war are most glorious and
most profitable, not merely to Japan but
to all nations interested in the progress of
civilization and commerce in the Far East.
Even China herself, though beaten, must
benefit therefrom. The Imperial proclamation
referred to by Reuters, and which is
published elsewhere, is worthy of the
Emperor and of his industrious and brave
people. His Majesty declares that the
advantages he has obtained are not merely
for Japan, but for the world. He counsels
moderation in victory and single-minded
devotion to the progress of civilization and
general improvement. Again we con-
gratulate the Japanese people upon the
successful termination of their first great,
most just, and highly creditable war.

TELEGRAMS.

THE END OF THE WAR.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The China-Japanese treaty has been ratified.
The Mikado has issued a Proclamation highly
approving of the terms of the agreement,
declaring his ardent desire for peace, and
stating that his object is national prosperity. He
hopes the Japanese will avoid self-contentedness,
modestly strive to perfect their defenses, and
cultivate friendly relations with China.
The Japanese Government declares that the
commercial concessions obtained from China
will extend to all other Powers in virtue of the
most favoured nation clauses in the treaties.SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD
THE "ASK."We regret to hear, just as we go to press, that
Captain N. C. Revbeek, who for a number of
years has successfully commanded the Danish
steamer, *Ask*, trading between Hongkong and
Happon, died suddenly this afternoon. It
appears that just after the *Ask* got under weigh
for Happon, this afternoon Captain Revbeek
fell down on the bridge and expired immediately.
The steamer was stopped and will sail to-morrow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Central Market is now in full accom-
plish and yet there are no advices of the sounding
of the "lost trumpet." What shall we do?DR. J. M. ATKINSON has been appointed Colonial
Surgeon, vice Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, who goes home
on the 21st proximo.DURING the month of March 1360 tons of quartz,
yielding 450 ounces of gold, were crushed at the
Fung Yim Co.'s mill.AN elaborate and very attractive programme
has been arranged for an organ recital to be
given in Union Church on Saturday, commencing
at 5.45 p.m.THE Russian transport *Saratov* arrived at
Singapore 1.30 on Monday with 1,520 troops and
92 passengers on board on the 16th, and left
for Vladivostok the same day."CHINESE SUBSCRIBER": Thanks, we'll pub-
lish your letter to-morrow. Your complaint is
as reasonable as the action of the "bullies" is
unmanly and disgraceful.MR. JUSTICE LEACH, the new Puisne Judge of
Singapore, took his seat on the Straits bench for
the first time on the 17th instant, as a member
of the Court of Appeal.A REGULAR Convocation of Victoria Chapter,
No. 525, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30
o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially
invited.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

The British ship *Centurion* presented a
very gay and festive appearance last night, on
the occasion of a dance given by Admiral Frema-
ntle. The quarter-deck was elaborately
decorated.H.M.S. *Centurion* will leave here on Monday
for Cheloo, thence she goes to Nagasaki, where
Admiral Fremantle will hand over the command
to Admiral Buller, who will go up to Japan in
the *Albatross*. Admiral Fremantle goes home
by the Canadian Pacific route.THE Russian transport *Haborovsk*, Captain
Kitselt, arrived at Singapore on the 17th from
Odessa via Colombo en route to Vladivostok.
She has on board 1350 of what are officially de-
scribed as "passengers and emigrants."MR. KHOO CHANG, a brother of F.Y. Sui-
chik, who is a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Centurion*
on the China Station, arrived at Bangkok
the other day on leave of absence. Mr. Khoo
Chang was present at the attack on Wei-hai-wei
and speaks highly of the Japanese method of
warfare.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

MR. F. H. MAY has, very thoughtfully, presented
a handsome Cup to be competed for by mem-
bers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and
European members of the Force which he has
brought up to a high standard of efficiency.
The conditions of the competition will be pub-
lished in our next issue.THE Telephone Company, under the able
management of Mr. W. S. Harrison, is develop-
ing into a gigantic concern. At the present
time it controls 211 exchanges and a number of
private lines, keeps them all in perfect working
order, and will doubtless, ere long, have a great
many more lines to look after.YESTERDAY at the Magistracy, before Capt.
Hastings, a Chinese clerk, a passenger from
Macao by the *Huangshan*, was charged, at the
instance of Inspector Quincey, with unlawfully
having in his possession a revolver which the
alleged "D" found on his person. A fine of
\$75 was imposed and sent up.At a meeting of the Sanitary Board at 4.15 to-
morrow afternoon letters from the Colonial Secre-
tary concerning (a) The appointment of an
Acting Health Officer and Member of the Sanitary
Board; (b) The completion of the new Central
Market; (c) The prohibition of Chinese im-
migration from Macao and Hainan; (d) The
appearance of the plague 12 miles to the south
of Canton, will be read.OUR Shanghai contemporaries call attention to

Owing to the new and much-needed precautionary measures, Inspector Hanson is exceedingly busy with his fleet of police launches stopping steamers and craft coming in from Macao and the Island of Hainan.

We hear that the plague at Macao is worse than ever, and daily large numbers of Chinese and a few Portuguese of the lower-class pass rapidly away and are buried in a plot of ground specially set apart as a final resting place for the hapless victims.

Several European constables are now daily told-off on sanitary work. They keep a sharp watch on the drains and search for dead rats. But where is the "Shorey Kwai" and why does he not see to it that fresh water is turned on in every district for at least half an hour daily?

A posse of police, including Inspector Quincey and Detective-Sergeant Holt, were on the Canton wharf this forenoon waiting the arrival of the *Hongkong* from Macao, to prevent Chinese landing. The police were not wanted, though, as the *Hongkong* brought no Chinese across, the agents having had the "straight tip."

REVIEW.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF THE FAR EAST.

"The People and Politics of the Far East" is a travel and studies in the British, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam and Malaya. By Henry Norman. With 60 Illustrations and 4 Maps. London, Fisher Unwin, 1895. 608 pp.

We have already given a short notice of the general character of this most admirable work, and now proceed to comment upon what this keen observer and sound reasoner has to say about Hongkong. At the outset one is struck with the fact that though it is now some three or four years since Mr. Norman left our shores, he has kept himself well posted in the affairs of the Colony that hardly a detail seems to have escaped him up to the time of publication, the preface being dated December 31st, 1894.

"The first sight of Hongkong the farthest outpost of the British Empire and the fourth port in the world," is disappointing," he says, "but the proceeds—"The face of Hongkong is not its fortune, and anyone merely steaming by would never guess the marvel it grows on closer acquaintance, for a week's investigation transfigures the desolate island in one of the most astonishing spots on the earth's surface. By an inevitable alchemy, the philosopher's stone of a few correlated facts transforms one's disappointment into stupefaction. Shanghai is a surprise, but Hongkong is a revelation." Then he draws a vivid picture of the city of Victoria with its multitudinous races, including, as he wittily observes, "that peculiar contingent known as the 'black brigade,' recognised by the physiognomy of Palestine and the accent of the Levant."

He describes in clear, simple phrase the three layers which Hongkong has built the ground-floor on sea-level, the second story on the hill-sides, and the top story at the Peak. He is almost astounded that people can afford to live in the last-named storey, as he calculates house rent to cost "about a pound a day all the year round for four or five months' residence." People flee to the Peak, he imagines, almost solely to escape the heat of summer, and his account of the state of the atmosphere at that season is too amusing to pass by. He describes it thus—

"One of the chief summer problems of Hongkong is to determine whether the mushrooms which grow on your boots during the night are edible or not. The damp is indescribable. Moisture pours down the walls; anything left alone for a couple of days—clothes, boots, hats, portmanteaux—is covered with mould. Twenty steps in the open air and you are soaked with perspiration. Then there are the cockroaches, to say nothing of the agile centipedes whose bite may lay you up for a month. When the book-sellers receive a case of books, the first thing they do is to varnish them all over with a damp-resistant composition containing corrosive sublimate. Otherwise the cockroaches would eat them before they had time to go mouldy."

But Mr. Norman did not like our summer here. He appreciated our engineering. "A striking feature of Hongkong is the elegance and solidity of its public works. Its waterworks at Tiatum, on the other side of the island, are almost picturesque, and the aqueduct which supplies the city is the basis of a footway three miles long, called the Bowen Road, of asphalt and cement as smooth and solid as a billiard-table, which laughs at the tremendous downpour of the rainy season."

He then rapidly sketches the causes which have led to the "unexampled progress" of Hongkong, and passes on to consider its military and naval importance and strength. He sees at once the weak points of our defence works. "The weak point is well-known to be on the other (the south) side. In the military manoeuvres the attacking force has got in again and again, . . . it is impossible to feel quite happy about Hongkong until its southern side is protected as well as its harbour. Especially in this case, if the common remark of naval men, that in the event of war the fleet would at once put to sea and leave Hongkong to take care of itself, is to be taken literally." He thinks, however, that the greatest danger to Hongkong is from the Chinese. He draws a striking picture of the rough and turbulent nature of the people of Canton and south China generally, illustrating his remarks by the case of the *Namoa* piracy, by recent strikes and by our experience during the plague. "Especially in this case, if the power of the Chinese, it may be remembered, that when it was found necessary to isolate and fumigate the horrible Chinese quarters during the recent outbreak of the plague in the Colony this could only be done under the guns of the fleet, and the actual work was performed by British volunteers." In a footnote to this sentence he writes—"It is to be hoped that the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board, and the soldiers, will receive some official recognition of their own share in this case, for the power of the Chinese, it may be remembered, that when it was found necessary to isolate and fumigate the horrible Chinese quarters during the recent outbreak of the plague in the Colony this could only be done under the guns of the fleet, and the actual work was performed by British volunteers."

In a footnote to this sentence he writes—"It is to be hoped that the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board, and the soldiers, will receive some official recognition of their own share in this case, for the power of the Chinese, it may be remembered, that when it was found necessary to isolate and fumigate the horrible Chinese quarters during the recent outbreak of the plague in the Colony this could only be done under the guns of the fleet, and the actual work was performed by British volunteers."

Equally to the point are Mr. Norman's remarks on the laws of the Colony. Hongkong is in many respects curiously behind the civilisation of its time. One may say roughly, for instance, that the laws of the Colony to-day is the law—both Common and Statute—that was in force in England on April 31st, 1843. I saw several Europeans in Hongkong go for debt. There is no Married Women's Property Act in force, though this actually exists in Chinese law. There is no copyright for British authors under their own flag, and I saw the counters of the foreign bookellers crowded with plated reprints of contemporary authors. An Englishman living in the foreign settlement at Canton—Shameen—is under one law; an Englishman living in Hongkong under another. Hongkong is still—or to be quite exact, was when I was last there—under the Bankruptcy Acts of 1849 and 1861. . . . "Our law," said a leading local lawyer to me, "is antiquated. You cannot even get a copy of the Hongkong Ordinances—that is, of the complete law of the Colony."

Mr. Norman holds up to surprised readers at home the spectacle of a Legislative Council in which the official members, the majority, have to follow the lead of the Governor like sheep! "An official member has never made a full and free speech on any subject since Hongkong was a British colony," said some one to him, and his informant was telling the naked truth. But our author sees the dawn of better times, and in a well-earned paragraph on the Hon. T. H. Whitehead says, "It is doing him bare justice to say that he is on the way to revolutionise the management of official matters."

Mr. Norman is in keen sympathy with the Colony in its desire for local self-government, and after printing the *extenso* late petition of the inhabitants, he goes on—"This power to control purely local affairs is but the common right of every Englishman—and to deny it to Hongkong . . . is without a shadow of justification."

In conclusion, we can only tender to Mr. Norman our heartfelt thanks for laying so forcibly, clearly, and truthfully before the British public the pressing needs of our Colony. This work is not the partisan outpouring of a local agitator, but the calm, deliberate judgment of a man of wide experience and fearless independence.

SPECIAL SANITATION FOR SEAPORTS.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

Wonderful as has been the application in recent years of electricity to the means of locomotion and illumination, yet in the light of these developments constantly effected with this great invisible power it is generally admitted that our knowledge of electricity is still in its infancy. And it is somewhat forcibly by the recent experiments of Monsieur Hermite, of Havre, who has applied electricity to sanitation with wonderful results. His recent experiments at Havre, Rouen, Lorient and other French cities clearly showed that his system not only counteracts the disease-breeding qualities of sewage, but actually makes sewage to a certain extent a means of health distribution. According to the reports of this new departure in sanitation, which promises to be of special service in cities situated on the sea coast, where an abundance of sea water is at hand, Mr. Hermite's system is based on the electrolysis of sea water, the electric current being used to decompose the chloride of magnesium, while the chloride of sodium serves as a conductor. The result is a liquid disinfectant of great power which is almost odourless, leaves no residuum when used for purposes of flushing and is held to be absolutely innocuous. It is further claimed that the solid organic matter in sewage is consumed or dissolved in this liquid, leaving an odourless fluid, incapable of fermentation, and containing only a few phosphates, the salts of ammonia and the salts of the disinfectant.

In Tacoma, paper it is asserted editorially that "experts who have looked into the system, while admitting the disinfecting properties of the electrolyzed sea water, or mixture of sodium and chloride of magnesium, have expressed some doubt as to whether the liquid could be produced in sufficient abundance and at a sufficiently cheap rate for large towns, including the sewers and streets to be irrigated with it. But the experiments at Havre, where there is an unlimited supply of sea water, have demonstrated quite the contrary, so far at least as quantity is concerned; but there is not a unanimous opinion on the question of economy. It may be safely said, however, that the application of the system would have the advantage of saving a large proportion of the water usually employed for the flushing of soil pipes and drain pipes, as well as the much larger quantity employed in flushing sewers and washing gutters. How far this would compensate for the expense of the plant, etc., must, of course, depend upon the value and quantity of water ordinarily used."

An adequate supply of water is one of the problems which confronts every community and had it not been forgotten by the "powers that be" in Hongkong that the demand increases rapidly with the expansion of population and the growth of civilized habits, the health of this community would not have suffered as it has in the past. At present about one-half of the water supply of Hongkong, in common with that of almost every city in Christendom, is wasted in flushing drains and sewers and in cleaning streets and putting out fires, and it is therefore unquestionable that the direct use of electrolyzed sea water for these and other manifold purposes where fresh water is not needed, in towns near the seaside, would not only add immensely to the store of fresh water but contribute in an incalculable degree to the health of the communities of such places. Apart, however, from this question, a system under which sewage can be robbed of all poisonous and noxious properties by electrical action is, we submit, worthy of the earnest and prompt consideration of local authorities at the present juncture, for the obvious reason that by the adoption of Mr. Hermite's system the ratepayers may, perchance, be saved even a further great outlay upon the extension of Tiatum reservoir, and at the same time benefit by the introduction here of the Hermite system which, it appears, is peculiarly adaptable to cities situated on the sea coast, especially where the fresh water supply is practically artificial and necessarily limited.

Commenting on this subject the leading journal published in the city of Tacoma says: "Although sea water renders the application of the Hermite method considerably cheaper, it is not essential to it. When sea water is not procurable, a solution of chloride of magnesium can be used instead. Here a parallel chemical action is produced, giving precisely similar results. In every instance a central station has to be constructed and supplied with the necessary electric plant and convenient tanks, in which the disinfectant is prepared in sufficient quantities. By a simple arrangement of pipes electrolyzed water is distributed through the streets, like the water for domestic use or like gas. It can also be conveyed into houses; and the contents of water-closets, after being treated with the disinfectant, will help to purify the main drains and sewers, instead of adding to their general contamination."

"The hygienic character of dwellings, so far as the absence of sewer gas is concerned, would obviously be greatly increased by this means, for there would be none of this deadly gas to escape through defective pipes and traps; and it has, moreover, been demonstrated by French bacteriologists that all these microscopic forms of life which live and move and have their being in sewage, and which wage a constant war upon the human race, will rapidly perish in the electrolyzed solution."

"The system, while giving excellent results from a sanitary standpoint, has not yet been developed sufficiently to make the cost low enough to be applicable to large cities. Further experiments, however, will doubtless remove that objection. Some doubt is still expressed as to whether chlorine liquid can be freely applied to dwellings without producing disagreeable effects by pervading the house and imparting unpleasant odours to food, as well as irritating the lungs of the occupants." But in spite of these objections, the fervent believers that the system will become so perfect that these disadvantages will be entirely removed. Certain it is that the enterprise is a

wonderful step in the direction of preventing the spread of disease, and should the application of the system become practicable there is no city more favorably located for putting the system into operation than Tacoma, where an inexhaustible body of sea water flows constantly past its doors." And what is said in respect to Tacoma applies with equal, if not greater, force to the colony of Hongkong, and that is why we have once again called attention to this matter. Years ago sea water should have been used here for flushing purposes for reasons which are as obvious as they are unquestionable. It is, however, never too late to mend.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Indian (*Catherine*) 27th inst.
American (*Belgic*) 28th inst.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 28th prox.
Australian (*Tisham*) 3rd prox.
American (*Paru*) 8th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 14th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for this port on Monday last.

TODAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.
Banksway steamer from Saigon.
Poline " " Bangkok.
Drysdale " " Saigon.
Bentala " " Kutchinatra.
Aggregating 5,922 tons register.

Outward.
Ash steamer for Haiphong.
Glengyle " " Shanghai.
Glengarry " " Singapore.
Glengarn " " Swatow.
Taitung " " Swatow.
Aggregating 7,779 tons register.

The British steamship *Drysdale* left Saigon on the 20th inst., and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Prima* left Liverpool on the 12th ultimo, and Singapore on the 19th inst., and had fine weather throughout.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Irene in Kowloon Dock.
Achilles " " "
Nanking " " "
Reina Christina (cruiser) " " "
Wolf (gunboat) " " "
Verona " " "
Mongkut " " "
Reval (torpedo-boat) " " "
Borgo " " "
Polphemus " " Comopolitan.
Craze " " "
Pallas " " Aberdeen.

A RAMBLE IN THE PESCADORES.

A REMINISCENCE.

A group of low lying islands, looking dreary with their monotonous flatness and want of trees and vegetation, scarcely invite a visit, yet, as we are here, a ramble will stretch our somewhat cramped legs.

The town of Makung is the capital of the Pescadores. Villages are scattered about on most of the twenty-one inhabited islands. We are near the S.E. end of Pongshu (the largest island), and, getting into the boat, pull haphazard for the shore. Jumping on to the sandy beach, we are once struck with its dazzling brightness and glare, and find that the phenomenon is caused by the sun shining on coral: the beach is actually strewn with it, broken into small pieces by the force of the waves; also a wonderful variety of shells, some of them so pretty that I fill my pockets to take home for the youngsters to play with. A few minutes and we are up to one of the villages. Our surprise is great, for the buildings are unique about the walls of all the houses, also all the garden walls, are built of coral. We have all seen coral in a house or garden, and can imagine how pretty a village a village built of such material would be. But here they are rough fantastic looking blocks, weather worn and weather stained into a very dirty grey, with the interstices filled with mud; the roof is covered with ordinary brick tiles. The little garden is well sown with vegetables, and in between each house is a row of coral exactly a foot high to protect the young shoots from being blown down by the winds, and then they have the additional protection of the coral wall about five feet high. The violence of the N.E. winds has to answer for this great amount of care, also for the entire absence of trees. The inhabitants are Chinese; quiet, inoffensive-looking people, with the usual amount of dirt about their faces and clothing. The village, although dirty, presents a clean appearance by comparison with what one sees in the north of China. Pigs and dogs abound, and, curiously, quite tame in the diet that all appear to revel in. Men and boys are about and looking at us; but it is a sad sight to see so many partially blind. Whether it is a feature peculiar to this village, or whether it is only partly blind men that come out this day I cannot say; but quite 30 per cent. of the adult men suffer from some ailment of the eyes. Why is it so? Can it be that the glare of the coral beach and the sand blown about by the violent winds is time to time the sight?

We walk on and find all the arable ground under cultivation in a few places little green shoots are just starting up between the rocks. The soil is poor, but a considerable quantity of potatoes, maize, and millet is grown. Cattle roam about, and are used to till the ground. "It is a dreary monotonous view, not a tree, not a hill to throw a shadow; a rock underfoot has a creeping spreading over it which runs wide and crevices to try and hide itself from the fierce winds and hot sun before breaking into flower. Per the little blue flower; what a wall and stray you seem to be in this cheerless island! Later on we sight and hear three larks, singing and soaring, indifferent to surroundings whilst enjoying freedom. When their morning song is lost to us the only brightness possessed by the island is gone. We turn back, making a bee-line for our boat, feeling very thankful that our lot does not require us to become residents."

Adieu Pescadores! I am glad to have seen you, but more than glad to get away from your changeable climate, fierce winds, and feverish, cheerless shores.—*Japan Mail*.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

The following *visums* of share transactions is from Mr. John A. Sullivan's weekly report published at Shanghai on the 19th inst.—
BANKS.—From last week's temporary decline the market has rapidly recovered, and transactions have been reported at 178 per cent., 180 per cent., 182½ per cent., and 185 per cent., and for delivery 31st July shares were placed yesterday at 200 per cent. The settlement of prices has re-established confidence, and both Hongkong and London markets have advanced in quotation. The last wired rate, received yesterday from London, gives £44 as the ruling rate, which is about an equivalent of 230 per cent. at current exchange.

INSURANCE.—*Fire*.—Only one transaction in *Chinas* have been done for delivery 31st May, but cash shares are obtainable at \$80. *Hongkong* are firmer and business has been done to-day at \$117½. *Marine*.—*Strait* have found buyers at \$101, and *Hongkong Union Insurance* shares have been purchased at \$157½. For other stocks there has been no enquiry. The *Canton Insurance Co.* advertise a bonus for the past year of 20 per cent. to contributors, payable 23rd inst.

SHIPPING.—*Tugs* are reported sold at Tis. 127½ at this rate the market is quiet. *Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats* have been sold locally at \$31, and by Hongkong buyers have been bought at \$32.
DOCKS.—*Bulk* are enquired for at low prices. *Furnaces* have changed hands during the week at Tis. 140.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, April 24th.
Mr. G. H. Potts reports as follows:—I have to report a quiet market during the week, although at the same time a steady investment business has been going on. Prices during the interval have fluctuated somewhat, but on the whole are rather higher at the close.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banks* have been in strong demand and *sales* at \$107 and \$102 were effected during the latter part of the week, but they are now a shade easier and sales have been made at 100 per cent. premium. The latest quotation from London is £45. National Banks are very firm and offers to buy at \$27 have failed to bring shares into the market.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*China Traders* have been placed at \$56½ and \$67 and closed with sellers at the latter rate. *Cantons* have been sold at \$157½, and are wanted. *Strait Insurance* have changed hands at \$30 and \$31 and are obtainable at the latter quotation.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkong Fire* have had a sudden rise and sales have been made at \$200. *China Fire* have also improved and shares have changed hands at \$52.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats* dropped to \$31, but in consequence of the agreement with the opposition boats on the river having been signed, are again in demand at \$32. *Douglas Steamships* have changed hands at \$48.

RAILWAYS.—There is no business to report in stocks under this heading.

MINING.—*Panama* have been placed at \$61. *New Balmores* have changed hands at \$6 and *Rams* have been sold at \$41.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—*Hongkong and Whampoa Docks* after being placed at 94½ per cent. premium have been done at 95 and 97 per cent. premium and are wanted at that rate.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—*Hongkong Lands* have been sold at \$74.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Green Islands* are wanted at \$81. A. S. Watson's have changed hands at \$10 and *Hongkong Electric* have been placed at \$47½.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

HALL & HOLT-MADE FURNITURE, &c., VALUABLE PIANOS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 25th April, 1895, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at "ROSE VILLAS" EAST, BONHAM ROAD, the Residence of D. GILLIES, Esq.,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE ESTATE OF J. S. E. H. O. L. D. FURNITURE, &c.,

CHIEFLY HALL & HOLT-MADE, comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE IN OLD GOLD SILK TERRY and PLUSH, LADY'S FANCY CHAIRS and TABLES, WALNUT INLAIN CABINET, BLACKWOOD TABLES, STANDS and BRACKETS, HANDSOME CLOCK, FINE ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS, BLACK and GOLD CORNICES, SILK CURTAINS, CUPBOARD, CUPBOARD, QUINS, WHITE CURTAINS, VELVET PILE and BRUSSELS CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

ONE SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by BECHTOLD, in Splendid Condition.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by PLAYEL, in Good Condition.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, HANDSOME TEAK CARVED DINNER WAGONS, CARVED TEAK SIDEBORD, MOROCCO-COVERED DINING CHAIRS, DRAGGON CHAIRS, HANDSOME DINING and BREAKFAST CHAIRS, GLASS WARD ELECTRO-PLATE and CUTLERY, CARD TABLES, WRITING TABLE, MUSIC STANDS and SEATS, BRUSSELS HALL and STAIR CARPETING, SEVERAL MARBLE-TOP FURNITURE and MIRRORS, HALL FURNITURE, &c.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE for SILVER, &c. TWO DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEADS, &c. INLAIN OCTAGON TABLE, DAVENPORT, INLAIN WORK TABLE, MARBLE TOP, FOLDING TABLE, MARBLE TOP TABLES with MIRRORS, DOUBLE WARD-ROBES with MIRRORS, Large LINEN WARDROBE, &c.

SHANGHAI BATHS and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES.

ONE LARGE COOKING-RANGE in Fine Condition, with PIPES & WATER-CISTERN, COOKING UTENSILS & PANTRY REQUISITES, SEDAN CHAIRS, POTS & PLANTS, GARDEN UTENSILS, LAWN MOWER and LAWY ROLLER, TENNIS GEAR, &c.

Catalogues issued Prior to Sale. On View from WEDNESDAY, the 24th April.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1895. [500]

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Breakfast . . . per meal . . . 1.0/7½ . . . per Month . . . 12 1/2
Dinner " . . . 2.0/7½ . . . " . . . 24 1/2
Dinner and Tea . . . " . . . 3.0/7½ . . . " . . . 36 1/2
Breakfast and Tea . . . " . . . 2.0/7½ . . . " . . . 24 1/2
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W. THOMAS, Proprietor. Hongkong, 12th June, 1894. [57]

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Singapore, 1st January, 1895. [15]

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Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [420]

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